

# CONTRIBUTIONS OF JAPANESE AMERICAN BASEBALL PLAYERS

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a group of Americans that contributed greatly to the game of baseball. Although not widely known in this country, the Japanese American community has contributed a significant chapter to the history of baseball as it has to many other important aspects of American society.

Beginning at the turn of the 20th century, Issei, or first generation Japanese Americans, developed a love for baseball that led to the creation of an extensive network of Japanese American leagues throughout the United States. Japanese American baseball leagues began to appear in towns and cities throughout Hawaii and the western continental United States. The popularity of baseball spread to the point where there was a team in nearly every Japanese American farming community.

By the 1920's, more than 100 teams had been formed consisting primarily of talented Nisei, or second generation Japanese Americans. Because of the discrimination and forced segregation of the time, the Nisei teams, like the teams in the Negro Leagues and in the All-American Girls Professional Baseball Leagues, played mostly against each other. However, they also successfully compete against high school, college, and semi-professional teams from white America, teams from the Negro Leagues, and even against baseball legends such as Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Ted Williams, Jackie Robinson, and Joe DiMaggio.

In 1937, all-star teams consisting of Nisei players from California traveled to Japan, Korea, and Manchuria as ambassadors of goodwill. The Nisei teams competed throughout Asia where they impressed audiences with their talented play, sportsmanship, and aggressive style of fast-paced American baseball. However, the outbreak of World War II abruptly ended their overseas campaign as ambassadors of American goodwill. In the following months, many of these players and their families, because of their race, became the object of suspicion and mistrust in their own country.

The serene life of farming and playing baseball ended abruptly with the announcement of Executive Order 9066. More than 120,000 Japanese Americans were relocated to remote internment camps across the United States. In an effort to preserve a sense of community and improve the living conditions of the internment camps, Japanese Americans set about recreating many of the social networks and clubs that were an integral part of their lives prior to their internment. For many of the younger Japanese Americans this meant banding together and forming baseball leagues that played several seasons behind barbed-wire fences.

For Japanese Americans interned during World War II, playing, watching and supporting baseball was an impor-

tant reprieve from the harsh nature of camp life. Popular Japanese American baseball players, such as Kenichi Zenimura, made it a mission to bring baseball to the internment camps. He and the Japanese American community worked tirelessly to build makeshift baseball stadiums where, for several hours each week, Japanese American communities could forget their worries and enjoy their worries and enjoy their favorite American pastime. For the many Japanese Americans who participated in the baseball leagues and the thousands who watched and supported the teams, the baseball leagues helped to rebuild a sense of civic pride and dignity which had greatly suffered as a result of their forced internment.

In the post-war years, Japanese American baseball players took up their former role as ambassadors of goodwill and began traveling across the Pacific to play exhibiting games in Japan. In addition, prominent Japanese American baseball players, like Tsuneo "Cappy" Harada, contributed to the explosion of baseball's popularity in Japan by bringing famous Americans such as Lefty O'Doul and Joe DiMaggio to Japan for exhibitions and public appearances. These efforts by Harada and other greatly contributed to the internationalization of baseball as a professional sport and the popularity of baseball in Japan. The current practice of playing exhibition games in both American and Japan was started by Japanese American baseball players and provides opportunities for both American and Japanese players to compete in each other's countries. In recent years, American Cecil Fielder played for the Hanshin Tigers in Japan's Central League, while Japanese players, like Hideo Nomo, have competed for American teams. In addition, American and Japanese All-Star teams regularly compete in Japan.

In spite of this rich tradition and history, the popularity of the Nisei Baseball Leagues gradually waned as discrimination and segregation faded in the American society. By the 1970's the leagues had almost completely disappeared. However, the important contributions of Japanese American baseball players had, in recent years, been rediscovered for the benefit of all Americans. Historical exhibits, like "Diamonds in the Rough: Japanese Americans in Baseball," which have traveled to many sites throughout the United States, have brought to the public's attention the important role Japanese Americans played in baseball's history. In addition, many younger Japanese Americans, have begun to participate in the historic Japanese American baseball leagues again.

It is a great privilege to bring to the attention of the Congress and the American people the important contributions of the Japanese American baseball players. From their early days playing in segregated Japanese American leagues to their more recent role

as promoters of baseball around the world, they have consistently demonstrated an incredible ability to overcome adversity and make the most of opportunities in even the most difficult of circumstances. In light of their many accomplishments, I am honored to commemorate the Japanese American baseball players today. •

## VIOLENCE IN ALGERIA

• Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, few weeks pass when there is not a report of an appalling atrocity in Algeria. The testimony of eyewitnesses echo the same refrain—a tale of slaughter, decapitation, mutilation, burning, and shooting of innocent men, women, and children. Thousands of civilians have fled their homes as the violence has escalated, but the protection and safety they seek is difficult, if not impossible to find.

The reaction of the international community has not been one of outrage and alarm, but a quiet, almost uneasy expression of concern. It is almost as though the reports are too grisly, too horrific to even broach—as though by addressing the subject and opening it up to scrutiny, one will somehow be tainted by the extreme levels of violence and degradation. However, the subject must be addressed and a credible investigation must be carried out.

Time and again around the world, we have seen the needless suffering that occurs when governments and the world community as a whole are too slow to shoulder their mantle of moral responsibility. The crisis in Algeria presents another opportunity to change this pattern and set a new standard for the next century.

Mr. President, on January 26, 1998, fifteen Members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, Senators and Representatives, sent a letter to Secretary of State Madeleine Albright on the tragic situation in Algeria. I ask that the text of the letter be printed in the RECORD.

The letter follows:

WASHINGTON, DC,  
January 26, 1998.

Hon. MADELEINE ALBRIGHT,  
Secretary of State, Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SECRETARY: We are writing to express our alarm concerning the recent massacres in Algeria, which have brought the toll of those killed in the five-year civil war to an estimated 80,000 persons, mostly civilians. The Algerian Government has consistently failed to adequately investigate the atrocities and bring those responsible to justice. The administration's call for an international inquiry is an appropriate and necessary first step in responding to this crisis.

Since the civil war erupted in 1992, extremist opposition groups have increased their attacks on innocent people. The tactics of these groups rank among the most inhumane seen anywhere. While their conduct should be strongly condemned, there are persistent reports that Algerian security forces have failed to stop or prevent the massacres or to arrest those involved. Eyewitnesses to the violence report that terrorist groups have operated in collusion with, and under the

protection of, units or factions of the army, police, and state-armed militias. According to human rights monitors, no one has been arrested by Algerian authorities in connection with a series of bloody attacks that occurred in August and September leaving hundreds of civilians dead. Algerian authorities have made no effort to explain why army and police garrisons located nearby failed to intervene. Since then, the frequency and brutality of the attacks have only increased—over 1,000 Algerian civilians have reportedly been killed in the last month alone.

Little progress was made during a January 20, 1998 diplomatic mission led by British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr. Derek Fatchett. Algerian President Liamine Zeroual has reportedly denounced international expressions of concern about possible official complicity in the killings. In addition, the ability of human rights organizations and the media to look into allegations of abuses has been increasingly limited by the Algerian Government and details about armed attacks are often censored.

We believe it is essential that the administration take an active and visible role in ensuring that an international investigation occurs in an expedient and effective manner with the necessary political and logistical support. We urge the administration to sponsor a resolution calling for such an inquiry to ascertain the facts and make recommendations at the March 1998 meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva. We further urge that the administration send a clear message of support for this initiative in public as well as in diplomatic contacts with Algeria and other governments.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Patrick Leahy, Senator; Sam Brownback, Senator; Paul D. Wellstone, Senator; Nancy Pelosi, Representative; Robert Torricelli, Senator; Edward Kennedy, Senator; Frank R. Lautenberg, Senator; Tom Lantos, Representative; Chris Smith, Representative; Robert Wexler, Representative; James M. Jeffords, Senator; Dianne Feinstein, Senator; Dick Durbin, Senator; Russell Feingold, Senator; Tom Harkin, Senator.●

#### TRIBUTE TO CLAYTON MOORE

● Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to one of my favorite heroes, Clayton Moore, better known to most as the Lone Ranger. Clayton Moore, the world's most popular masked man, has inspired and entertained millions of Americans during the span of his career.

Before assuming the role of the Lone Ranger, Clayton began his performing career as a trapeze artist. Unsatisfied with this career choice he moved to Los Angeles to fulfill his dream of becoming a cowboy actor. This year marks the 65th anniversary of the first time the Lone Ranger rode into our homes over our airwaves. "The Lone Ranger" was created for radio in 1933, and in 1949 Clayton was chosen to be the first Lone Ranger for the new television series which began airing that year. He continued to be the man behind the mask through 1952 and then again in 1954, until the series ended in 1957. Over the years, Clayton has appeared in over 45 films and 10 major se-

rials. He also starred in two feature films, "The Lone Ranger" and "The Lone Ranger and the Lost City of Gold," and is the author of "I Was That Masked Man," his autobiography which was published in 1996.

The 169 television episodes showed faithful fans that characters and plots in the world of the Lone Ranger were simple—good guys vs. bad guys. We all eagerly watched as the exclaimed the four simple words of "Hi Yo Silver, Away," and role off into the sunset with Tonto, his faithful Indian companion. In every thought, word and deed, the Lone Ranger provided a practical guide to living in a difficult and challenging world. He embodied a code that has served as a standard of moral development—combining honesty, fairness, caring, respect, loyalty, tolerance, duty, and moral courage.

Born on September 14, 1914, in Chicago, IL, Clayton has lived a fine and exciting life, filled with adventure, glamour, danger and hard work. He was an athlete, a trapeze artist with the Flying Behrs Trapeze Act at the 1934 Chicago Worlds Fair, a model while living in Chicago and New York, and a soldier in the Air Force during World War II.

In whatever venture he has pursued, Clayton has served as a wonderful and positive example to us all. He has entertained us throughout his acting career, has exemplified courage and patriotism as he fought for this Nation during World War II, and has been a wonderful husband to his wife, Clarita, and father to his daughter, Dawn. It is with great admiration and respect that I congratulate and applaud this fellow veteran, Clayton Moore, on an outstanding career and prosperous life. I thank Clayton for teaching us that the good guys do win.●

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— S. 1575

Mr. COVERDELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 301, S. 1575, the Ronald Reagan Airport legislation.

Mr. FORD. On behalf of several Senators on my side, I must object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. FORD. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, we have decided not to proceed with the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the bill in anticipation of the two leaders meeting in the morning to discuss its disposition. From our point, hopefully, given the timeframe

of the 87th birthday, there will be some attempt to resolve this tomorrow.

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1998

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 3rd; that immediately following the prayer the routine requests through the morning hour be granted, and the Senate then proceed to 2 hours of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 11:30 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the following exceptions: Senator DORGAN, or his designee, to control the first hour, and Senator COVERDELL, or his designee, to control the second hour.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, as in executive session I ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 3rd, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: No. 487, Carlos Moreno, and No. 489, Christine Miller. I further ask unanimous consent that there be 30 minutes for debate equally divided between the chairman and the ranking member of the committee. I ask unanimous consent that following the debate the Senate proceed to an immediate vote on the confirmation of Calendar No. 487 to be followed by a vote on the confirmation of Calendar No. 489. I finally ask unanimous consent that following those votes the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, at 11:30 a.m. under previous consent the Senate will proceed to executive session for 30 minutes to consider two judicial nominations, those being Carlos Moreno to be a district judge, and Christine Miller to be a judge at the United States Court of Federal Claims.

Two back-to-back votes will occur on the confirmation of the two judges at approximately 12 noon on Tuesday, February 3rd. Therefore, the first votes tomorrow will occur at 12 noon.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess immediately following those two votes until 2:15 on Tuesday in order for the weekly party conferences to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. COVERDELL. Mr. President, all Senators can now expect two consecutive rollcall votes beginning at approximately noon on Tuesday.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.